

## Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHAS. E. DAVIS, Contributing Editor.OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to  
the Post Office in Bloomfield.  
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" 50c for 3 mos.  
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each.Special Reports made for agreed con-  
sideration.

## CITIZENS IN CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices and by invitation of the Euclean Society of Bloomfield, a large number of citizens and some ladies assembled in their Hall on Monday evening for a conference as to the policy which the town should adopt respecting public improvements.

Mr. Fred. Crane, of the Euclean, opened the discussion by reading a carefully prepared paper of considerable merit. Mr. G. T. Moore, also of the Euclean, followed with certain facts and statistics of importance, which he had diligently collected from other towns, bearing on this subject.

Mr. C. J. Turner from West-end, discussed for a brief time upon what he called his "pet scheme," to wit, that of annexing Newark to Bloomfield, which he thought, as we have no town government with authority and power, would be the cheapest way for us to get the much needed improvements.

Mr. Geo. W. Cook from Park Center dilated upon the discreditable condition of our Poor House, and he also went for annexation as the best way to get improvements.

Mr. Robert Peete from West end rather coincided with the preceding speakers as to the probable advantages of annexation as there is no authority here now to enforce certain improvements that are both desirable and necessary.

Mr. J. Banks Reford, from West end replied to the complaint of a previous speaker about the Poor House and defended the council against any cruelty on that score as the inmates are really better fed than some of our citizens who take care of themselves. He also seemed rather disposed to succumb to the fascinating embraces of Newark which he supposed was our manifest destiny.

Mr. Frank Bliss from West end spoke on the Poor House question and seemed satisfied with what the town is doing for its poor. He was inclined to believe that sooner or later Newark would get us within her coils.

Dr. Macfarlane from Park Center agreed with the other speakers, and thought he should favor annexation.

Some other gentlemen made brief remarks. The value and importance of gas light in its influence upon the growth and prosperity of the town was allowed.

It was suggested that we want better accommodations of trains in the evening.

It was also deemed important that we have our town properly laid out, our Park improved, and a well-devised system of drainage established.

The free conversation was generally satisfactory and of favorable tendency. On motion it was resolved to hold another similar meeting to be called by the Euclean Society, with intention as we under stand of further and chiefly discussing annexation.

Having thus given an account of the proceedings at the conference, as orally reported to us, we being unable to attend ourselves, it remains for us to point out the fact that none of the citizens from Berkeley Hill, Montgomery, Belleville Avenue, Morris neighborhood, and from Ridgwood, (though these localities include many of our solid men, sound in council and strong in action) were heard at the meeting. In judging of the probable influence of such a meeting upon public sentiment it is well to remember that this question was brought forward two years ago and received, as it was thought, its quietus.

It is fair to presume that the gentlemen have forgotten the "set back" this annexation question received at that time. We do not believe that Bloomfield is any more inclined to consider the question favorably now than it was then. Where are all our old and honored citizens that have given renown to our town in years gone by? Do we find them shrinking from responsibility and desirous of putting themselves under guardianship? None of the good old names of Oakes, and Dodd and Morris and Baldwin and Davis and Crane and Benson and Moore and Ward and Gallagher and Farrand and Williamson and Osborne and other cherished household names are proposing to sell out their birth-right.

**SANITARY.**—In another column, under the caption *Sanitary Information*, we have given an extract from the valuable address of Gen. Viole before the American Health Association, on drainage and sewerage in their relation to health. There is no more reliable authority on these subjects than this distinguished civil engineer. It can not fail to awaken in the minds of our intelligent readers a deep interest in the subject and prepare them to enjoy another extract from the same address next week. There is probably no subject that surpasses this in immediate importance to our community.

**HEALTHYWARD.**—We have received a Report of the Health Commission of the State of New Jersey, for 1874. It was prepared, as we presume, by Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, of Metuchen, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners. It is a bulky and most forcibly written, and is invaluable as a source of information and a basis of legislation, on vital questions affecting every community and family in the State. We have sandwiched among our "Items of Interest," last week and this week, a score or more of important facts and sentiments which we have detached from this Report.

Interesting correspondence from Florida and from San Francisco, and other articles are unavoidably deferred until next week.

## NEW JERSEY DOM.

One hundred and forty conversions are reported in the Clinton street church, Newark, this winter.

The employees in DeWitt's Wire Mill, Belleville, have given \$23.75 for Kansas and Nebraska.

The Catholic Diocese of Newark has sent \$588.65 to Paris for the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

Livingston charge, Newark Conference, is enjoying a revival. Eighteen joined the church January 31. The pastor, J. Guttridge, has been aided by students from the Drew Seminary.

A large lot has been given to the Methodist Mission Sunday-school of East Orange by Dr. Vail, for the purpose of a chapel.

A revival of great interest is in progress at St. Paul's church, Jersey City, D. R. Lewis, pastor.

Dr. Ricardo, a homopathic physician of Passaic was indicted for badly setting a boy arm, and then trying to kill the boy by excessive doses of morphine to conceal his malpractice. The boy's parents recovered a verdict of \$5,000 against the doctor in a civil suit last Summer.

Ocean is the only county in the State that forwarded no prisoners to the State Prison during the past year.

The city fathers of Princeton have voted to discontinue the lighting of the street lamps in that borough until such time as the condition of its finances will warrant the expense. A debt of \$4,000 forced them to this measure. Fears are also entertained that the police force will have to be dispensed with. This is the only remaining item of expense.

The Hackensack Gazette, in speaking of the Seminary of that place, says: "The latest decision of the Faculty is that any person found either chewing or smoking tobacco, shall be fined the sum of one dollar for the first offence, and five dollars for the second, which if not paid within seven days after judgment is pronounced, the offender shall be suspended."

**THE STATE VALUATION OF TAXES.**—Among the interesting items of State Comptroller Runyon's report are the returns of the valuation of 4 in excess of the taxation of one and a half mills on the dollar for State purposes, and of two mills for school purposes. The valuation for 1873 \$612,796,106, and for 1874, was amounted to \$619,796,903, a net increase of \$6,999,797.

The Rev. Dr. McCloskey, the new professor at Princeton College, and late of Belfast, arrived a few days since and has received a cordial welcome from the faculty and students.

Great improvements are making at Ocean Grove in anticipation of the great gathering there next summer. The superintendent, Rev. H. B. Beegle, reports that the region is remarkably healthy, only twelve deaths have occurred among residents during four years within a radius of three miles.

A new sea-side summer and religious retreat is being laid out after the manner of modern Methodist camp grounds, near Cape May, to be called Sea Grove, and to be controlled by Presbyterians.

**THE TRENTON LUNATIC ASYLUM.**—The officers and members of the State Lunatic Asylum report during the year 1874, 125,000 patients in expenses, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$5,601.38. Four hundred and one men and 430 women have been under treatment, of which 635 now remain. Only six counties are represented by a number of patients below their quota, Essex county having 99, which is 4 in excess of her quota. Of the 185 patients discharged during the year 52 were considered as recovered; 85 as improved; 14 unimproved; 1 escaped; 1 not insane, and 32 died. Besides the regular medical treatment, a system of schools, concerts, lectures and various kinds of entertainments have been inaugurated. The managers state that the institution is much crowded for room and hope unusual efforts will be made to complete the need Asylum. Their recommendation that provision be made for the separate treatment of State Prison convicts who become insane, obviating the necessity of mingling them with the other inmates, as is now the case.

**HOBOKEN TUNNEL.**—The tunnel is now being excavated at the rate of 300 feet per month, and by March as much as 350 or 400 feet will be made in that period. The shafts are 8 ft by 16 in area, with the exception of No. 4, which is 20 feet by 27 feet. The distance is about 90 feet in length. The total length of the tunnel will be 4,263 feet, including the shafts, 1,389 feet of heading and 516 of the bench have been excavated. About 1,000 feet of masonry will be constructed in arching the tunnel where there is danger of rocks falling from the roof. Bridges will be built over all the streets in Hoboken and Jersey City leading to the tunnel, four on the eastern side and four on the western side. A bridge 800 feet long will be built over the Hackensack River, having four spans and a draw. The construction of these bridges will be begun in the Spring.

**ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.**—BY THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

**JOINT MEETING.**—In response to the request sent by the House, the Senate, headed by the President of the Senate, appeared in the House.

Mr. Vanderbilt nominated as Chairman of the Joint Meeting, Hon. John W. Taylor, President of the Senate, and he was elected.

Mr. Voorhees, the Secretary of the Senate, and Mr. Carpenter, Clerk of the House, were appointed respectively, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

The roll was called and every member, except Mr. Teed, of Essex, answered to his name.

The Journal of the Senate and minutes of the Assembly, relative to the action on the United States Senate, were read.

Mr. Abbott offered a resolution, where as, it appears that the two Houses, in their several sessions, had not elected the same person, that the Joint Meeting proceed to elect a United States Senator. Adopted.

The roll was called, and 49 persons voted for Theodore F. Randolph, and 31 persons for Gen. M. Hobson, a strict party vote. (Mr. Teed absent.)

Mr. Randolph was declared duly elected, and the Secretary directed to inform the Governor of the action of the Joint Meeting.

The Joint Meeting rose.

The roll of the Assembly was called, and the House Adjourned.

The following Bills are of interest to Essex County:

The supplement to act for the punishment of crimes provides that if any member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, Township Committee, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, or any Board of Commissioners, shall be concerned in the construction of any bridge or building of any whatsoever, or any improvement whatever for the public use, or a party to the same, or in furnishing materials, goods or supplies, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, as the Court may impose.

The supplement to the Essex Road Board gives power to reduce the width of any street, or any part thereof, by causing a map to be filed. Assessments to be released on a lien under certain conditions.

The most important bill introduced so far this session was submitted by Mr. Shearer, of Jersey City. It is for the incorporation of the "Hudson Island and New Jersey Suspension Bridge Company." Among the incorporators named are Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, Wm. Butler Duncan, D. S. Gregory, Nehemiah Perry, Abram S. Hewitt, Daniel Low, Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Chas. C. Hamilton, John A. Austin, and William H. Davidson. The company is to have a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, and are to be empowered to construct a suspension bridge from New Brighton, Staten Island, to Constable Hook, in New Jersey. The bridge is to have an elevation of 120 feet above the water surface at low tide, and a clear span of 500 feet, so as to allow of the easy passage of craft. The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

**HOME MATTERS.**

**WEATHER CHRONICLE.**  
Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre Jan. Feb.

	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
At 7 A.M.	21°	33°	20°	22°	19°	8°	30°
At Noon	27°	30°	35°	30°	24°	31°	43°
At 9 P.M.	33°	24°	25°	29°	17°	28°	45°

**BLOOMFIELD.**

**THE CHURCHES.**—There is manifestly a work of grace going on in our midst. The services are well attended. The prayer meetings are crowded. The pastors evince more of the union of the Spirit, and the people are more attentive and more tender.

A number of conversions are known to have taken place. May the blessed work continue and extend till it comprehends all the town and every home!

Mr. Peete is painting his new houses on Washington Ave., West end.

**WESTMINSTER.**—It being about five years since the organization of this church. A "wooden wedding" congratulatory entertainment was held on Wednesday evening, commemorative of the inauguration of the happy union between the members and their pastor, Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D. D.

The present festival was made the occasion of inaugurating the *cuisine* attachment of the church parlors which was nicely furnished and fitted for its service by the free gift of the usual implements of such an establishment from the grateful parishioners.

**SLEIGH RIDE EXTRAORDINARY.**—The residents on the Park the other day amused themselves and all the rest of Bloomfield by organizing a novel sleighing party consisting of the young folks of that locality. Under the admirable marshaling of the distinguished host of the Park House the retinue of sleds were arranged in tandem line each strongly attached to the preceding one and the head one to the swift and powerful gray Rosinante belonging to "mine host"—the marshal, as he said, which has done duty so many years and so faithfully in mail and baggage transportation for his master.

Elated with his promotion, proud of his new honor and conscious of his momentary responsibility the noble steed championed his bit and danced impatiently of the leash which restrained him. The efficient marshal in due time got the five sleds ready the leading one of course was appropriated to his own exclusive use. The others were each occupied by two of the sprightly youths from the Park House or its immediate neighborhood. From our point of observation we could not determine the character of the Marshal's banner. In fact there was but one that was intelligible to us at a distance, and that sled was occupied by two actions of noble blood.

The banner bore the emblematic colors of blue and white, and the significant device of purity and justice with the emblazoned motto—*Fit Justitia ruat cælum.*

At the sound of the trumpet or the crack of the whip the caravan started. Back and forth through Central Avenue and around the Park—the observance of all observers—from windows, porches, and passing sleighs, the jubilant retinue was watched and cheered. Such a good time as these youngsters had, and Marshal Howell enjoyed it as much as any of them, did not end with the debarkation. It animated their conversation for days, it delighted them in their night visions, and has given them something for pleasant memories at future halting places through life.

**MR. LYON.**—DEAR SIR, I have always admired your outspoken and persistent advocacy of improvements in this town. In looking over the volume of last year's GAZETTE, which you had bound for me, any one may easily discern from your earnest manner in presenting this subject that you early saw the importance of good roads, drainage, equitable taxation and other vital measures for the well being of this beautiful town. Yet it seems to me you must have often felt discouraged at the apparent lack of effect on the community of your stirring appeals. But if one may judge from the decided expression of opinion in favor of the same improvements, given at the debate at the Euclean Society's Rooms on Monday evening, your many calls to the people to wake up, are at last to bear some fruit as you perhaps scarcely anticipated.

It is my opinion that you have done more to bring the people to this way of thinking than any other influence.

Yours truly,  
YANKEE-DOODLE.

**HIGHER EDUCATION.**

ADDRESS BY DR. MC. COSE AT EAST ORANGE, Reported for the Saturday Gazette.

Last Friday Evening, (29th ult.) National Hall at East Orange was filled with a most intelligent audience to listen to an address given under the auspices of the Essex County Teachers Association, by Dr. Mc. Cose President of Princeton College, upon the subject of higher education. Dr. Mc. Cose was warmly greeted by the audience upon his appearance upon the platform. His head is partially bald, his hair is gray, and his fair complexion is irradiated by the gleam of his piercing gray eyes. The stranger at once feels that he is looking into the face of an ordinary man. He moves his hearers by the simple strength of his reasoning, and his wonderful knowledge of things and their relations, not by any of the graces of oratory. The hearer feels as he listens with intense interest to his address, that it is the triumph of pure intellectual powers, above all words and facts. He is a noble exemplar of that higher education, which he received in his native country, and for which pleads in this, his adopted land.

He said it is the first duty of the state to provide elementary instructions. There are admirable elementary schools in this country, the best in the world. He would not say they could not be improved. He believed there was ample opportunity. We should not be satisfied with giving the children of to-day such an education as our ancestors gave the children of their day. The requirements of the present age of the world are greater, than they have been in the past. He was glad that much of the subject

Parents should constrain their children to get an education, and if necessary, the law should constrain the parents to give it to them. The young should know enough to know what the laws are, under which they live, that they may become law abiding citizens. Prussia owes its proud position and influence as a nation, more to its compulsory school laws, than to all other things combined. "Prussia is rising in consequence more rapidly, than any other nation in the world. He had traveled through the towns and cities of Prussia and found all the boys in school. In those places no street games are seen, such as are seen in large numbers in the cities of this country. The people are pleased with the school law and cheerfully obey its provisions. He could not find any complaint on the part of the poor. A more systematic inspection of schools is needed in this country. The American system is falling behind that of the countries of Europe in this respect. There in inspectors and subinspectors, who have a professional education for the work, are appointed. They are obliged to visit all of the schools, as often as once in six months, making a careful inspection of their conditions. Each pupil is examined and a record of his standing made in a book, for the reference of the people and the local authorities. By higher instruction meant that which is given in colleges, high schools and academies. There are an abundant number of colleges in this country, although many of them are not of a high order, being little more than high schools. By a process of natural selection, ultimately only the strongest will survive. Benevolent men should aid old colleges, rather than found new ones.

One well-endowed, large college is better than several small feeble colleges. The common schools of the country do no fit boys for college, so there is a gap to be supplied between the common schools and the college. In every school there is a certain number who are promising students, and have a taste for higher knowledge. The question in how shall this demand be met? Only a few are able to spend four or five hundred dollars a year, upon each boy, to send him to a private school, to fit for college. It is not for the good of the boys to send them a long distance from home to boarding schools. They lose a mother's tender care, and a father's watchful guidance, at a most critical period of their lives. Many of the boarding schools are far from fit places to which to send the young. He wished there was some man of the genius of Dickens to tell the story of the boarding school of this country. Teachers of such schools cannot act independently in governing their pupils, and if necessary remove the vicious, because they are in such large measure, dependent upon their patronage for support.

A set of free upper schools, or high schools, is needed in this country, so that all who desire can gain a higher education at home. If one town is not able to support a high school alone, let several adjoining towns unite and tax themselves for the purpose. No matter how large the school, it is better than school. This will develop the manhood of the boy. There need be no tears for a boy who loves education well enough to do this. When a boy of good parts has a taste for knowledge, it is the duty of the country to give him an education. It is his right. Obsolete no tenth of the pupils of these high schools would not go to college, but this higher education will give men and women too, (for they are included), higher taste, and make them more useful members of society. In Germany, pupils after leaving the elementary schools attend a "Gymnasium." These schools give an education about equal to that obtained at the end of the sophomore year in American colleges. Most of the towns have these schools. Each school has several professors who are learned men and graduates of the universities. Appointed to the civil service of the country are made from those, who pass the examinations and graduate from "Gymnasiums." Appointments are made for merit alone. In this country one party charges the other with corruption and fraud. The administration is held responsible for the dishonesty and incompetency of government officers. The burden is too great for one man to appoint all the officers of the government. It is impossible to do it properly. There should be a system of appointing men from the schools upon merit alone. Then the government would have the services of some of the best men in the country. Scotland, a country of only three and a half millions of people, owes their number of its men who have become distinguished to the higher education given in their schools. He received higher instructions there in his youth in a village of not more than two hundred inhabitants. Massachusetts, by an old colonial law, required every town of one hundred families to support a public high school. Massachusetts, with the other New England States, is better supplied with high schools, than any other part of the country. This is the reason that many men in those states have achieved eminence in all the various pursuits of life.

Kale and Howard have more students than any other colleges in the country because they are surrounded by high schools, which furnish the students. Princeton languishes because there are few high schools around it. It is obliged to draw its students from many and distant states. The children of the rich and poor should be in school together for the Lord is the maker of both. It is good for the poor and good for the rich. At Princeton they had the sons of some of the richest men in the country, and the sons of some of the poorest. They were turned a poor boy of good character and ability away for lack of means. They took them by the hand and encouraged them in every way. Some wealthy friend of the college, by their generosity, enabled him, to give to poor boys, who were deserving such pecuniary aid as seemed wise. He thought the Oranges should unite to support a high school. If it were done here other places would follow the lead and do the same. New Jersey has the reputation of being conservative. It has not spent much money upon its high schools in the past. It is sure, if it is slow, and he hoped a movement would be made here which would be felt in its influence upon the schools of this state, and those of other states, years hence. Upon motion of Col. Baker, seconded by Mr. Truesdell, the great educator who has so distinguished himself in both hemispheres, was thanked by the people present for his able address. He acknowledged, Dr. Mc. Cose stated that he should be very happy to come and speak again upon the dedication of a high school for this district.

The Astor Library contains 150,000 volumes, which is insured for \$200,000. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-nine books were consulted during the past year, and the original endowment of \$400,000 has been increased to \$775,356.55.

well as its softest notes to the delight of this genial and appreciating company. We may felicitate Mr. and Mrs. Wilde on their happy capacity for social enjoyment and their consummate ability for social entertainment.

**GRATIFYING.** MR. LYON:—MY DEAR SIR.—I renew my subscription to the GAZETTE for another year with great pleasure. It is a good paper—a credit to you and to our community. I notice the improvements that you have made in it from time to time. Every one in town should feel interested in its support, and give you a subscription list that will enable you to perfect it still more. Is there a "live man" here that doesn't take it? Impossible! I am faithfully yours D.

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**  
BELLEVILLE.

**MUSICAL FEAST—OPENING OF THE NEW CONSERVATORY—MUSIC AND LITERATURE—TERRIFIC STORM—BLOOMFIELD AND BELLEVILLE ENTHUSIASM.**

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Jan. 29, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: Amid the torrents of rain that so copiously flowed last evening, (Thursday) the people turned out on a mass to witness the inauguration ceremonies of the new Conservatory of Music and Literature in this quaint old town, now a city, and much to our gratification there came hosts of Bloomfield's fairest and best citizens who know where to find kindred spirits and kind and genial hearts. We were pleased, delighted, treated and invited to a feast of reason and flow of soul and music that was perfectly charming. One of Bloomfield's fairest daughters participated in these ceremonies, and of course Bloomfield was well represented.

**THE ENTERTAINMENT.**  
Miss Anna Sarley read "The Face against the Pane," "High Tide," and the "Legend of Bregenz," with that exquisite beauty and expression that superb delineation and delicate imagery that made captive an entire audience, and she was warmly applauded after each one. It was a grand success. Mrs. L. J. Knapp, the Musical Directress of the Conservatory, although suffering with a severe cold, sang the Swiss Echo Song, "Tis but a little faded flower," "Fairer Still," and "Oh, my Love is Fair," with that delicate style of melody, pronunciation and happy effect that always characterize her efforts as a talented vocalist. Music to her is a second nature, and the Conservatory have been extremely fortunate in securing the services of so gifted a songstress and musician.

Mrs. T. D. Adams read "The Saviour of St. Michael's," "Lord Dunsirey at Brighton," and the "Widow Bedotte's Poetry," with that mirth-provoking style that was very pleasing.

Prof. L. Greenwald of Newark made musical harmonies in Rigoletto on the violin and grand brilliant valse on the piano in an excellent manner. He is a very fine performer on both instruments.

The New York Glee Club were jolly, full of melody, fun and charming music. They gave "Beautiful Night," "The Harpist's Laid," "The Soldier's Farewell," and the "Three Chaffers," the last of which was the personification of fun and amusement. Brother Foster would not leave and compelled the return of his absent confederates to complete the mirth-provoking side splitting affair, much to the amusement of the audience. I could but think how much the citizens of Bloomfield would enjoy this band of musical geniuses and their music. They can't well be beaten by any quartette, being, as they are, the picked members of Trinity Church Choir in New York.

An exquisite performance was "Then You'll Remember Me," by Mr. C. A. McPherson, the tenor of the Glee Club. It was delicately rendered, sweet, expressive, and much admired. Between the first and second parts a resolution of approval of the musical side of the evening was adopted, after short and effective speeches were made by the President, J. L. Douglas, Hon. Jos. F. Saxay, Rev. J. P. Strong, Rev. S. W. Sayre, Rev. Mr. Johns, Rev. Father De Burgis, James Yerrance, Larry S. Gore, and Dr. D. M. Skinner. It will be seen that all the matters in the city are in favor of the enterprise at the outset and everybody else seems to say Amen! And why not? Any thing that will improve the mind and musical talent of our people should be fostered and encouraged. The Conservatory is a grand thing, and it is to be hoped that the school system, and music can be taught in classes with greater success and economy combined. To educate the masses is what we want, and must have in music and literature. I have engaged the New York Glee Club to open our Bloomfield Library Building, and to give a public approval. What say the Committee?

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Parents should constrain their children to get an education, and if necessary, the law should constrain the parents to give it to them. The young should know enough to know what the laws are, under which they live, that they may become law abiding citizens. Prussia owes its proud position and influence as a nation, more to its compulsory school laws, than to all other things combined. "Prussia is rising in consequence more rapidly, than any other nation in the world. He had traveled through the towns and cities of Prussia and found all the boys in school. In those places no street games are seen, such as are seen in large numbers in the cities of this country. The people are pleased with the school law and cheerfully obey its provisions. He could not find any complaint on the part of the poor. A more systematic inspection of schools is needed in this country. The American system is falling behind that of the countries of Europe in this respect. There in inspectors and subinspectors, who have a professional education for the work, are appointed. They are obliged to visit all of the schools, as often as once in six months, making a careful inspection of their conditions. Each pupil is examined and a record of his standing made in a book, for the reference of the people and the local authorities. By higher instruction meant that which is given in colleges, high schools and academies. There are an abundant number of colleges in this country, although many of them are not of a high order, being little more than high schools. By a process of natural selection, ultimately only the strongest will survive. Benevolent men should aid old colleges, rather than found new ones.

One well-endowed, large college is better than several small feeble colleges. The common schools of the country do no fit boys for college, so there is a gap to be supplied between the common schools and the college. In every school there is a certain number who are promising students, and have a taste for higher knowledge. The question in how shall this demand be met? Only a few are able to spend four or five hundred dollars a year, upon each boy, to send him to a private school, to fit for college. It is not for the good of the boys to send them a long distance from home to boarding schools. They lose a mother's tender care, and a father's watchful guidance, at a most critical period of their lives. Many of the boarding schools are far from fit places to which to send the young. He wished there was some man of the genius of Dickens to tell the story of the boarding school of this country. Teachers of such schools cannot act independently in governing their pupils, and if necessary remove the vicious, because they are in such large measure, dependent upon their patronage for support.

A set of free upper schools, or high schools, is needed in this country, so that all who desire can gain a higher education at home. If one town is not able to support a high school alone, let several adjoining towns unite and tax themselves for the purpose. No matter how large the school, it is better than school. This will develop the manhood of the boy. There need be no tears for a boy who loves education well enough to do this. When a boy of good parts has a taste for knowledge, it is the duty of the country to give him an education. It is his right. Obsolete no tenth of the pupils of these high schools would not go to college, but this higher education will give men and women too, (for they are included), higher taste, and make them more useful members of society. In Germany, pupils after leaving the elementary schools attend a "Gymnasium." These schools give an education about equal to that obtained at the end of the sophomore year in American colleges. Most of the towns have these schools. Each school has several professors who are learned men and graduates of the universities. Appointed to the civil service of the country are made from those, who pass the examinations and graduate from "Gymnasiums." Appointments are made for merit alone. In this country one party charges the other with corruption and fraud. The administration is held responsible for the dishonesty and incompetency of government officers. The burden is too great for one man to appoint all the officers of the government. It is impossible to do it properly. There should be a system of appointing men from the schools upon merit alone. Then the government would have the services of some of the best men in the country. Scotland, a country of only three and a half millions of people, owes their number of its men who have become distinguished to the higher education given in their schools. He received higher instructions there in his youth in a village of not more than two hundred inhabitants. Massachusetts, by an old colonial law, required every town of one hundred families to support a public high school. Massachusetts, with the other New England States, is better supplied with high schools, than any other part of the country. This is the reason that many men in those states have achieved eminence in all the various pursuits of life.

Kale and Howard have more students than any other colleges in the country because they are surrounded by high schools, which furnish the students. Princeton languishes because there are few high schools around it. It is obliged to draw its students from many and distant states. The children of the rich and poor should be in school together for the Lord is the maker of both. It is good for the poor and good for the rich. At Princeton they had the sons of some of the richest men in the country, and the sons of some of the poorest. They were turned a poor boy of good character and ability away for lack of means. They took them by the hand and encouraged them in every way. Some wealthy friend of the college, by their generosity, enabled him, to give to poor boys, who were deserving such pecuniary aid as seemed wise. He thought the Oranges should unite to support a high school. If it were done here other places would follow the lead and do the same. New Jersey has the reputation of being conservative. It has not spent much money upon its high schools in the past. It is sure, if it is slow, and he hoped a movement would be made here which would be felt in its influence upon the schools of this state, and those of other states, years hence. Upon motion of Col. Baker, seconded by Mr. Truesdell, the great educator who has so distinguished himself in